

## RAIL WORKERS ASK FOR TIME ON WAGE REDUCTION

Cuts Ranging From 5 1-2 to  
14 Cents an Hour Proposed  
by New York Central.

COMMON LABOR FIRST  
Skilled Men Represented at  
Meeting as They Expect  
Decreases.

OTHER ROADS IN LINE  
All Eastern Companies to  
Make Similar Proposals  
to Employees.

The initial attempt by the New York Central Railroad to come to an agreement with its common labor over the revision of wage scales it proposes to put into effect April 1 was made yesterday, but without definite result. The representatives of the men did not reject flatly the programme offered them by the representatives of the railroad—W. J. Frupp, general manager of the lines east, and A. S. Singalis, general manager of the lines west, of Buffalo—but asked that they be given until March 22, when another meeting will take place with the union delegates holding the official reply of the men they represent.

The representatives of the unions let it be known that they will be the most surprised of men if the workers they represent agree to the new wage schedule. Briefly, it means that the wages of the unskilled workmen will suffer a cut of from 5 1/2 cents to 14 cents an hour beginning April 1. The average decrease to take effect on the first of the month is 13 cents and every man employed by the road under the classification of unskilled labor will be affected. By this expedient the corporation expects to effect a saving of approximately \$1,000,000 a month.

The men's representatives were of the opinion that it would be difficult to restrain some of the more impetuous from talking strike immediately, even abandoning the conference on March 22. There were fifty of these representatives in the conference with Mr. Singalis and Mr. Frupp. William H. Barker, chairman of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Shop Workers, and Anthony Spahr, general organizer for this brotherhood in the New York district, did the talking for the employees.

**The Company's Proposal.**  
Mr. Frupp read the company's proposal to the men. It took the nature of a general order and reads:  
"Proposed revision in rates effective April 1, 1921: Proposed rate for labor on piers in the New York district now receiving 57 cents will be reduced to 45 cents an hour. Track laborers at principal points reduced to 40 cents an hour (the present scale is 43 1/2 cents), and this will be the maximum, with lower rates at intermediate points. The rates for other classes, covered by the circular of February 23 (which announced the proposed reductions and called the meeting), to be reduced to those in effect prior to the effective date of No. 2 of the United States Railroad Labor Board."

This last mentioned increase refers to the general advance granted by the Labor Board in July, 1920—a sliding scale increase from 20 cents down to about 5. The unskilled labor received by that order an average increase of 13 cents an hour. The railroad officials produced statistics prepared for the occasion. They assured the men that they thus could prove that the cost of living had passed over the maximum crest and was on the decline. At the coming conference the men propose to offer rebuttal to such statistical argument. The

## PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES RESIST SLASHING OF PAY

Union Leaders Meet To-day in Omaha, Charge Packers With Attempt to Force National Strike—Cut of 12 1/2 Per Cent. Announced.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Union leaders, representing more than 100,000 workers in the packing industry in all parts of the country, departed for Omaha to-night to attend a two-day meeting, which opens there to-morrow, to consider the decrease in wages and readjustment of working hours, which were announced by the packers to-day to become effective March 14.

Charging that the packers were trying to force a national strike "because having forced live stock prices to the lowest level in years and having filled their warehouses, they want a sixty day shutdown so that they can unload this supply on the public at high prices," the employees' representatives said that the workers were prepared to oppose "the restoration of the ten hour day to the last ditch."

In discussing the announced wage reductions, which approximate 13 1/2 per cent, Dennis Lane of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union, said that this cut would work

union representatives conferred for a brief time after the meeting and announced that the majority of them proposed returning to their homes. They made no secret of their desire to reject the whole programme and submit the matter to the Labor Board at once. The classes of labor represented at the meeting comprised station, platform, warehouse, transfer, dock, pier, storehouse and stockroom laborers; freight handlers, truckers, baggage porters, janitors, station and warehouse watchmen, track laborers, crossing watchmen, lamp lighters, fire builders, ash pit men, duo borers, coal chute men, coal passers, car cleaners and all other common labor employed in any department.

**Other Companies to Follow.**  
This was the first of a series of conferences to be held on the same subject and with the same objectives by all the trunk lines in Eastern territory. The Lehigh Valley will confer with its men to-day on the same problem. The Central Railroad of New Jersey will hold its session Monday. The Reading and the Lackawanna railroads will follow on Tuesday.

Just how many men will be affected by the New York Central's order the executives were unable to say. The labor shifts from time to time and constantly expands and contracts in volume. One official guessed that it would be 30,000 men, while another official guessed it would be nearer 20,000 than 30,000. Approximately 200,000 men of the unskilled class will be affected in the Eastern territory on all lines in that area bounded by Buffalo on the north and Pittsburgh on the west. It is in the general contention of the roads that in view of the decreased cost of living and the current slump of traffic that approximately \$1 a day should be cut from the pay of every one of its unskilled workmen.

**Skilled Labor Apprehensive.**  
Yesterday's conference with its employees by the New York Central follows exactly the suggestions made by the Railroad Labor Board in cases where changes in the schedules are to be made. The union leaders predicted last night that since the Central's case is the first in the East to reach the conference stage it will also be the first to reach the labor board. It was a noticeable fact that the union men yesterday put an extremely soft pedal on strike talk. One of the features of the hearing was the fact that many unions not directly affected by the order were represented at the conference by their highest officials. Among these were the machinists, electricians and others, which are far from the unskilled labor class. "We are standing together in this thing," said Mr. Spahr, "for we know that the other workmen will be next in line. What affects one affects all, and we have the advantage of their council and wisdom and moral support in whatever action we decide to take."

**PAPER MILL CUTS FORCE AGAIN**  
MADISON, Me., March 8.—Sixty men in the sulphite department of the Great Northern Paper Company have been laid off indefinitely. More were laid off last week, but part of them are employed in other departments, no reduction having been made in the paper making and ground wood sections.

## OPEN SHOP UPHELD IN SUPREME COURT

Justice Erlanger Restrains Clothing Workers From Conducting Strike.

PERMITS FIRM TO SUE  
Conduct of Union Called Conspiracy to Force Use Only of Organized Help.

Supreme Court Justice Mitchell L. Erlanger upheld the principle of the "open shop" yesterday when he granted a temporary injunction forbidding the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, through its general president, Sidney Hillman, and officers from conducting a strike against Joseph Skolney & Co. of 808 Broadway or from picketing the shops of the firm. Skolney & Co. also have two branch shops in Brooklyn, employ 400 hands and do a business of \$3,000,000 a year.

In granting the injunction pending trial of an action brought by the manufacturer against the union for \$250,000 damages, Justice Erlanger also refused to dismiss the complaint against the union and directed that the injunction go into effect at once.

The suit against the union is the outgrowth of a strike caused by the determination of the firm to run its business on the "open shop" principle. When members of the firm notified the union of their intention on January 27 a strike was called.

Justice Erlanger characterized the union's conduct as "a violation of the contract rights of the plaintiff and a malicious and unlawful conspiracy to cause the plaintiff's factory to be shut down and their contract to be broken or unfulfilled until such time as the plaintiff shall submit to the demand of the Amalgamated Workers to unionize their factory."

"It is clearly established that picketing is lawful—that a man may work or not, as he shall choose; that he may strike with others and peacefully seek redress to join," the decision reads. "But it is equally settled that a worker may labor and provide for himself and family without being subjected to the danger of assault or threat of bodily harm; that he cannot be compelled to join a union, if he is not disposed to do so; that employees may not be enticed from their employment by threats or otherwise; that the right to live and let live is a God-given right and that all rights will be protected by the court."

**RAILROAD REDUCES WAGES.**

Boston and Albany Restores Rates in Effect April 30, 1920.

BOSTON, March 8.—Boston and Albany railroad officials at a meeting held to-day with representatives of various classes of unskilled labor notified them that, effective April 1, the rates of pay in effect April 30, 1920, would be restored. The rate of pay for section men was announced as reduced from 43 1/2 cents an hour to 40 cents, car cleaners from 50 cents to 40 cents, freight handlers at Boston and other large stations from 55 cents to 43, with similar reductions to apply to the various classes of unskilled labor employed at shops, engine houses and storerooms, and to crossing watchmen, janitors, baggage porters and mail porters.

**CARPENTERS' STRIKE ENDS.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 8.—Carpenters signed an agreement this afternoon with the building trades' union here, effective at once, to run for one year, whereby 250 carpenters return to work. This is the result of private conference between carpenters and builders, the terms of agreement being kept secret.

**61,000 LAID OFF BY PENNSY.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—It was learned at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices here to-day that since the company began its retrenchment policy last December, 61,000 men throughout the system have been laid off up to March 1, reducing the total number of employees from 279,000 to 218,000.

## FILLING THE GAP

Even the best expert opinion on titles to real estate is not good enough to satisfy men investing millions in improvements on city land. They demand insurance. The necessity for this guaranty is so universally felt that now, whether you buy, sell or mortgage, you should provide for a policy of insurance as a matter of course.

**LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST CO.**

160 Broadway, New York  
188 Montague St., Brooklyn  
44 Court St., Brooklyn  
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.  
252 E. 149th St., N. Y.  
1234 Broadway, Brooklyn  
100 Main St., W. Plains, N. Y.

## PRINTERS' STRIKE STOPS 2 BINGHAMTON PAPERS

Book and Job Plants Crippled by Higher Wage Demands.

BINGHAMTON, March 8.—Printers of Binghamton went on strike at 6 o'clock to-night to enforce demands for increased wages and reduced hours. As a result of the strike two newspapers, the Press (evening) and the Morning Sun, have suspended publication and the plants of the Vail-Ballou Company, book manufacturers, and the Johnson City Publishing Company, job printers, are crippled.

The employers to-day offered to continue the present rate of pay and working conditions or to submit the whole matter to arbitration. This proposal was rejected.

The original demands of the union were for a forty-two hour week for newspapers and a forty-four hour week in book and job offices, with an increase of wages of \$7 a week for day work and \$9 a week for night work. These demands were modified somewhat, but not to any marked degree. The local union has a membership of about 185 and of these about 130 are employed in the offices affected.

**STRIKE STOPS NEWSPAPERS.**

OKMULOGEE, Okla., March 8.—Publication of two Okmulgee newspapers—the Times, a morning paper, and the Democrat, evening—was suspended to-day because of a strike by printers of their respective plants over failure of union officials and their owners to reach an agreement over new contracts for a wage scale for the year.

## COCHRAN & CO'S IMPORTED GINGER ALE

Made and bottled  
Only in Belfast, Ireland.  
The Genuine  
**COCHRAN & CO.  
BRAND  
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GINGER ALE**  
Finds favor in the most  
exclusive Clubs, Hotels  
and Restaurants, and  
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social functions.  
THE GINGER ALE  
par excellence  
**BATJER & CO.**  
280 B'way, NEW YORK.  
Agents for the United States.  
The Most Perfect Non-Alcoholic  
Beverage Ever Produced.



**DODGE BROTHERS**  
**4 DOOR SEDAN**

It is good-looking; it is comfortable; it is quickly adaptable to any weather change.

It is easy to drive; it costs little to run.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.  
The tire mileage is unusually high.

On Exhibit at the Brooklyn Auto Show

**NEW YORK**  
Stratton-Elise Company  
1847 Broadway

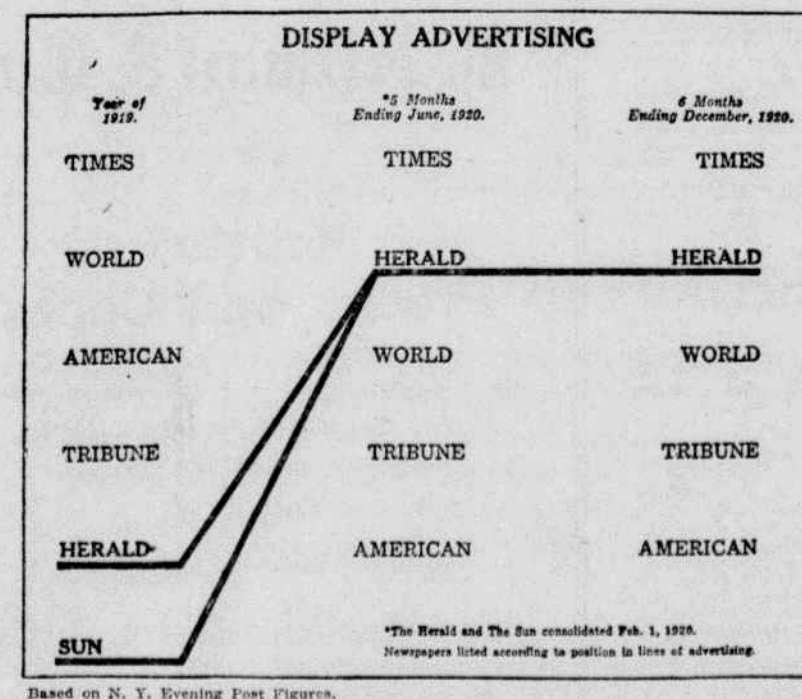
**BROOKLYN**  
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop  
1221 Bedford Ave.

**NEWARK**  
Bonnell Motor Car Co.  
562 Broad St.

## ---figuring the facts

The more you study the Morning Newspaper situation in New York the more impressive becomes the fact of The Herald's remarkable gains both in advertising and circulation since its amalgamation with the Morning Sun.

The following chart visualizes how The Herald jumped from SIXTH TO SECOND place in volume of Display Advertising.



The tremendous purchasing power—the unswerving loyalty and the spontaneous responsiveness of the 200,000 families that read The Herald is the real reason for the splendid showing made by the revitalized Herald.

When The Herald is on your schedule you will do a larger business.

**THE NEW YORK HERALD**

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Being located at 8 West 40th Street, opposite the Library, the National American Bank is near the retail shops, theatres and railroad terminals.

Women customers are offered a banking home where every provision is made for their comfort and convenience.

You are cordially invited to visit us.

All departments of the bank (including the Safe Deposit Vault) are open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; (Saturdays 'till 1 P. M.)



**NATIONAL AMERICAN BANK**  
OF NEW YORK  
8 West 40th Street Opposite the Library  
Member of the Federal Reserve System  
Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus \$500,000

## Spring Cleaning



It is unwise to pack away for the season expensive winter garments, hangings, and rugs, if there is even a trace of dust in them

Any woman knows that dust particles are destructive—they age stored materials more quickly even than hard usage

Housewives are using the vacuum cleaner for removing dust from winter materials. It cleans them thoroughly, with little effort, and without injury to fabrics

Vacuum cleaners are on sale at the many electrical shops throughout the city and may be seen in operation at our Showrooms

## The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street

Branch Offices where Electrical Appliances are displayed and demonstrated for the convenience of the public

20 Norfolk St	corner Hester St	151 East 86th St	between Lexington & 3rd Aves
424 Broadway	near Canal St	15 East 125th St	near 5th Ave
10 Irving Place	corner 15th St	362 East 149th St	near Courtlandt Ave
*124 West 42d St	between B'way & 6th Ave	555 Tremont Ave	corner Monterey Ave

Night and Emergency Call: Watkins 3000  
\*Open until Midnight